Are now on display. They are wonderfully characteris-prosperous rich and cheerful in appearance, characteristic of this prosperous period which distinctly marks them 1922 effects.
We cordially invite your the prospection. early inspection.

For \$25,00

We will make a Sack Suit to order from genuine Scotch Cheviot, giving you choice of 22 different patterns, with superior linings and workmanship. We'll guarantee to save you 15 to \$8 on every order—it's simply the huseness of our buying for our 29 large and busy stores that affords you these encolal concernities. these special opportunities. We urge you to take advantage.

Inc.

SUITS to \$20 to \$50 TROUSERS to \$5 to \$12 OVERCOATS to \$18 to \$45



About 90 patterns of genuine English Flannel and Worsted Trouserings at 54.50 per pair to your order, and they are worth \$5 to \$7. They are light weights is the reason of this cut.

TORNADO BLOWS A TRAIN FROM TRACK

26.5Two Persons Killed and Three Probably Fatally Injured in Minnesota Disaster.

OIL SETS THE WRECK ON FIRE.

Train Going at the Rate of Thirty-Five Miles an Hour When Storm Strikes It on High Embankment.

Waseca, Minn., Aug. 30.-Two persons were killed, three fatally injured and more than a score of others hurt this evening in the wreck of a train which had been hurled down an embankment by a tornado. A westbound train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, consisting of an engine, a baggage coach and two crowded baggage cars, was struck by a tornado while running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, two miles from Meridan, The passenger and baggage cars were hurled eighteen feet down the embankment to the fence guarding the right-of-way.

A brakeman had been lighting the lamps when the crash came, and the wreckage was ignited by the spilling oil.

* BIG BLAZE AT SPRINGTOWN.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 30.—A fire which started in J. H. Robbin's barber shop at 12:39 this morning destroyed all of the buildings on the north side of the square at Springtown, Parker County. The buildings destroyed were:

Springtown, Parker County. The buildings destroyed were:

3 J. A. Kicd's two-story frame, loss \$1,500, no insurance; J. W. Peters grocery, loss on stock \$1,200, no insurance; J. C. Moody's two-story frame grocery, loss on building and stock \$1,200, \$460 insurance; Doctor Lowery's office in second story, same building, loss \$400; Doctor Walter Wood, dentist, loss \$800; Dr. A. S. Varner's office, one-story frame, \$300; Hale & Johnson, confectioners in J. C. Hill's one-story frame, loss \$400, with \$300 insurance; loss on building \$800, with \$300 insurance; loss on building \$800, insurance; Taylor & Johnson, one-story frame, loss \$1,500, insurance; loss \$1,500, with \$800 insurance, druggist, loss \$1,500, with \$800 insurance.

THOMAS R. E. HARVEY DEAD.

One of the Most Influential Citi zens of Saline County.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Marshall, Mo., Aug. 30.—Thomas R. E.
Harvey, one of Saline County's oldest and
most influential citizens, died at his home
here to-day. He was born in Virginia in BIG CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY.

Workmen Will Participate in Parade in Belleville and East St. Louis.

In Belleville and East St. Louis.

Labor Day will be observed in East St. Louis and Belleville to-morrow. The feature of the celebration in both cities will be parades, in which members of labor unions will take part.

In East St. Louis the parade will form on Missouri avenue at the City Hall at 10 oclock and march through the principal streets to Central Park, where the day will be devoted to various sports. Prominent speakers will address the crowd. Charles Mertz will be grand marshal of the parade and Charles Palmer, A. Weber, John Hagerty and M. J. Dwyer assistant marshals. In accordance with Mayor Stephens' proclamation, business will be suspended.

The features of the day in Belleville, after the parade, will be the picnic and ball at Huff's Garden. James Borden, president of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly, will be grand marshal, and his assistants will be Henry Reinicke and William.

ne Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly fill be grand marshal, and his assistants fill be Henry Beinicke and William Krupp. T. J. Condon of Springfield will be it speaker of the day. Fifty-one local union will participate in the parade.

Fenton's Team at Cairo. Manager Fenton of the St. Louis Reporters d parted with his team last night for Cairo, II where the scribes will clash with the strong is dependent team of that place. Gipson and Hel-inger wil lofficiate as a bettry for the Reporter

Stars to Play Sporting Writers.

. Rothery O'Malley ... Alofsin Dahl McCarthy kimming) ... Keenoy ... McKenna Brown Second base Right field Left field First base Center field MeSki

Poe and His Methods.

Poe did not, as has been said of Chancer, "transmute swarming humanity into a few symbolic types," but there is a world eisewhere. If any moral tendency inherets in the evolution of human society, it inheres in such pictures of that society as Chaucer and Shakespeare, for instance, give us, says the Critic. But simpler things—wouder, horror, surprise, motion, color-please not less, and have their place in art. Poe was no promoter of plety, patriotism, gentle friendship, love of animals, or what may be termed the milpor affections which play a larger part than stressful moods in most lives: yet it is as true as ever that, in the words of the Latin maxim, we cannot all of us do all things. He was certainly a narrow worker, but it is fille to assert that the author of "William Wilson," one of the great allegories of constrease, 64-vored art from ethics. The limner of death was what he was because he insisted that death must yield to the forceful self-assertion of a quenchless soul. If Poe's soul is not existent at this moment, the universe is, in Whitman's vigorous putting of the matter, a "suck and a sell." Poe did not, as has been said of Chancer

Grand Tower Ill., Aug. 30—Chester up at 8 last night. Fred Weirhoueser down at 3 n. m. Cape Girardeau down at noon, Peters Lee down at noon. Swallow and Markle show arrived down at 230 p. m. City of Clifton due down. The gauge reads 15 feet and glaing. Weather clear and warm.

DAVID A. DEARMOND REPLIES TO PRESIDENT'S TRUST SPEECH.

Opens His Campaign in the Sixth District With a Striking Address to Democrats at Clinton.

REPUBLICANISM ANALYZED.

Attitude of the Administration on Two Great Issues of the Day Defined and Inconsistencies Pointed Out.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Clinton, Mo., Aug. 30.-Congressman D. A. De Armond opened his campaign for reelection in the Sixth District here to-night. He arrived from Butler on the afternoon train and was greeted by a large crowd of his admirers at the station. During the hours intervening before time for the public meeting, Judge De Armond met hundreds of his old friends, not a few of whom expressed their keen regret that he would not make the race for the United States Senate. To-night Mr. De Armond delivered a speech replying to President Roosevelt's anti-trust enunciations and defining the hypoorlsy of the party of the administration

on the two leading issues of the day-trusts and reciprocity Tells of Republican Scrambling. The congressman had been charged by resolutions adopted by Republican county convention to-day with opposing rural free delivery and in the course of his speech to-

night he defended his course in a mayner that shamed his defamers. He declared that he had favored rural free delivery, but when citizens of Clinton complained that in defiance of policy announced by the Department only Republicans were being appointed carriers, he had addressed three letters of inquiry to Department, receiving no reply until he was in the Philippines, when he was informed

that apopintments were held up pending investigation. A Department official afterward told him that here was such a pressure brough by wrangling Republican factions in Missouri that the Department did not know what to do. The Congressman declared he had firmly opposed the abolition of small postoffices on rural free delivery routes, except by consent of their patrons.

A great crowd listened to the address punctuating it at frequent intervals with expressions of approval. Mr. De Armond spoke as follows:

spoke as follows:

The President has been saying a good deal upon the subject of the trusts. He appears to entertain the opinion that the trusts may become bad, and, indeed, that some of them aircady are bad, and that it probably will be, or perhaps is now, necessary or at least advisable to try to do something with them or to them. Evidently, he does not know what to do or to recommend to others to do. He has gone no farther than to suggest that "publicity" would prove very efficicacious, and that it might be well enough to amend the Federal Constitution so as to give the general government full control over all corporations, in the hope that, having plenary power, wholesome and efficient Federal laws, wholesomely and efficiently administered re the trust evil. Publicity, as a cure for trust afflictions, is an

when the crash came, and the wreckage was ignited by the spilling oil.

BIG BLAZE AT SPRINGTOWN.

Fire Wipes Out Side of Square in Texas Village.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Publicity, as a cure for trust afflictions, is an old remedy in theory, having been suggested many times before the President added his certificate. That publicity would be good no one doubts; that it would go far enough or accomplish enough, surely no one ought to be lieve. That it would be valuable, at times, to stock gamblers is evident. But the masses of the people do not deal in stocks, and publicity would not be so directly beneficial to them.

And then what an army of investigators would. And then what an army of investigators would And then what an army of investigators would be required to make public what the trust magnates would wish to keep secret! And what temptations they would have to meet and resist! And what would happen when the trust managers, either by misleading or corrupting government investigators would make public, oy authority of the thovernment, and as its act, the facts of fabrications which it would be to their interest to have given publicity?

Willing to Try Prescription. With the hope that publicity would give the Government greater control over the trusts would tare not be ground for some apprehension that the trusts would so influence the operation of the machinery as to increase their control over

the Governm Whatever of good there may be in publicity, let us not be deluded into the belief or the hope that it will prove the remedy for the trust list from which we suffer.

At the same time let us try the publicity pre

scription. What is the reason the President's party doer not give it to us? The Democrats favor it, and long have favored it.

Amending the Constitution, so as to take from the States what control they now have over cor porations, and to center all power over them in the Federal Government—that is what the Pres-ident is now urging as the best thing that has yet occurred to him in the way of treatment for the trust affliction. He most know that it is practically impossible to amend the Constitution in any important particular. Twentiers of both n any important particular. Two-thirds of both uses of Congress, of the Legislatures of two thirds of the States applying therefor, are necessary to get an amendment to the Constitution

essary to get an amendment to the Constitution aubmitted, and then three-fourths of the States must act favorably upon the proposed amend-ment to secure its adoption. In other words, any fraction of either house of Congress in excess of one-third, or twelve out of forty-five States, can defeat any constitutional amendment. Powerful as the trusts are, and fast as they are increasing in power, do you think they would be idle or indifferent if an amendment really ob

And then why should the States be robbed of all power over corporations, as the President all power over corporations, as the President proposes? Are you ready for that remedy here in Missouri? Do you not know that Missouri has done more to protect her people from the out-rages of the trusts than the Federal Govern-ment has done or is doing? When the bonstitutional amendment of which the President is now a strenuous advocate, was before the last Congress, just before the election

of 1990, the Democrats urged that instead of taking from the States all power over corpora-tions and trusts and depending solely upon the Federal Government for protection against the trusts full power to investigate, regulate, re-strain and, if need be destroy, the trusts, be ledged in the general Government and in seclodged in the general Government and in each and every State, the one first moving in any per ticular case to have complete jurisdiction in that

licans, and evidently they are opposed to it yet. They wish to do something with the trust subject, but they are not willing to do anything to which the trusts are much opposed,

which the trusts are much opposed.

A most interesting and instructive chapter in the nistory of our times and politics is that which tells about the Cuban reciprocity bill. The President urged upon Congress the duty and the wisdom of passing a law to provide for reciprocal trade relations with Cuba, whereby a portion of the existing tariff duties imposed by our present law—the Dingley bill, would be by our present law-the Dingley bill-would be removed from articles imported from Cuba, and schedule would be made in favor of American im

Protectionists' Alarm.

The duty, the President argued, grew out of our peculiar relations to Cuba-having hampered her in her intercourse with other Governments, and practically confined her to the United States for a market for her products, we should lower our tariff upon those preducts so that she might

As for the posicy involved, the Fresident set forth that, by obtaining from Cuba a concession by which American products could enter the Cuban market upon the payment of a lower tariff rate than that exacted of the people of any other nation, we would supply the Cubans with about everything they would get from abroad, to the great business advantage of our people.

I believe the President was right upon both

I believe the President was right upon both points.

The majority of the Republicans in the House of Representatives favored a bill providing for a temperary reduction of 20 per cent in our tariff duties, upon articles imported from Cuba, conditioned upon the like reduction in the Cuban tariff in our favor. But a strong Republican minority vigorously opposed the bill, some of them upon the ground that the proposed reduction would injuriously affect the best sugar industry in this country, and others, upon the theory that it would be dangerous to "protection" to interfere with the tariff; that once the least breach is made in the tariff wall, more and greater breaches may be expected.

Present Tariff Reduction.

I might remark here that every man of fair



DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

too, that in many instances articles of prime necessity are kept high in price here at home, solely by means of the Dingley tariff law, while the same things are sold abroad much cheaper than here, where they are manufactured. He knows, too, that the Democrats have attempted time and time again to have the dattlowered upon, or taken off, of, trust-made articles, when sold abroad at a lower price than that exacted of the American consumer. ticles, when sold abroad at a lower price than that exacted of the American consumer.

A notable instance of this occurred when Mr. Dockery, the present Governor of our State, then a member of Congress, urged such an amendment to the Dingley bill when it was under consideration in the House, every Democrativeling with him to privide for taking off the tariff whenever it afforded shelter to the trusts, while robbing the American consumer. But the Republicans were in the majority, and they defeated the righteous amendment, flatly refusing to legislate axalinst the trusts, for their country. legislate against the trusts, for their country

Why the Bill Was Pigeonholed. This Cuban reciprocity bill passed the House the 18th of April. But by the solid Democratic vote and the votes of a few Republicans, and

against the votes of the great majority of the Republicans, the bill was amended in an important particular. It then went to the Senate, and there it is, in a pigeomole.

Why did not the Senate pass the bill? Why did not the Senate pass the bill? Why did not the Senate defeat the bill? It was not pussed because the Sugar Trust opposed its passage; it was not killed in the open because the election was approaching, and it would not be politic to show constition too clearly. The be politic to show opposition too clearly. Th Republicans pigeonholed the bill, while the Dem

ocrats were, and are, for its passage.

We may easily understand why the Republican advocates of Cuban reciprocity, from the President down, were unwilling to suffer the amended bill to become a law, though as amended it is a much better bill, both for the Cubans and for the mass of the American people, than it was originally. Let us look into the sugar schedule of the Dingley law for the explanation.

Under the Dingley law the tariff upon dark-

colored sugar ranges from \$5 cents per 100 pounds of sugar 75 per cent pure, to \$1.82\(\text{is}\) per 100 pounds of sugar 75 per cent pure, to \$1.82\(\text{is}\) per 100 pounds on sugar of 100 per cent purity, the rate rising 3\(\text{is}\) cents per 100 pounds for each additional degree in purity. Degrees of "purity" are merely percentages of saccharine matter, sugar 100 per cent pure containing 150 per cent saccharine matter, sugar 100 per cent pure containing 100 per cent of saccharine matter. ontaining 190 per cent of saccharine matter

Where the Sugar Trust Comes In. The Dingley tariff rate upon the light-colored

awa, wholesomely and efficiently administered | rugars is \$1.95 per 100 pounds, without reference by the Federal authorities, would lessen if not | to the purity of the article. This additional rugar the trust evil to the purity of the article. This additional 12% cents between the highest rate for dark-colored sugar and the uniform rate upon the light-colored sugars is called the "differential" duty, and is for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, and for nothing else.

As a matter of fact, no sugar is absolutely pure, and so none grades 100 per cent in purity, or in the saccharine matter contained, and none of the dark-colored sugars are taxed as much as \$1.85% upon 100 pounds. Ninety-six or ninetleyen per cent is about as high as most of the imported dark sugars grade. The duty upon 96 per cent dark-colored sugar is \$1.62\frac{1}{2}\$ for 100 pounds, and the duty upon the 97 per cent grade is \$1.72 So, it will be seen, the "differential" duty for the Sugar Trust is 26\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per 100

pounds upon 56-per-cent gugar and 23 cents upon the 97-per-cent grade.

By the classification of the Dingley law the extra differential, Sugar-Triest, duty is placed upon all refined sugar, and all sugar "above No 16 Dutch standard in color."

Now, all light yellowish sugar is above "No Is Dutch standard in color." This sugar is of a quality to go into general use without being further refined, so as to become what is technically called "refined" rugar. But under the existing law it is subject to the extra differential or sugar-trust duty, and in consequence none is imported except through the Sugar Trust.

Why the Amendment Was Opposed. Now for the amendment to the Cuban reciproci-ty bill, on account of which the President and his friends lost their affection for it. This amend-ment takes off the Sugar Trust differential duty upon both refined sugar and "sugar above No. H Dutch standard in color," subjecting such sugars.

Dutch standard in color," subjecting such sugars, no matter where they come from, to the highest duty upon the dark-colored sugars.

The Cubans do not produce "refined" sugar, but they do produce, in great abundance and of excellent quality, light-colored, wholesome, palatable sugar "above No. 16 Dutch standard in color." But for the differential duty upon this grade of sugar—a duty created and maintained for the benefit of the Sugar Trust—this light-colored, high-grade Cuban sugar would come into-colored, high-grade Cuban sugar would come into for the benefit of the Sugar Trust—this lightcolored, high-grade Cuban sugar would come into
our markets without passing through the hands
of the Sugar Trust, to the mutual advantage of
the Cuban producer and the American consumer.
What do you think of the sincertty of those
who prate about their great desire for reciprocity
with Cuba while they oppose or do not lift a
finger to help to pass a bill which has been
amended so as to be worth more, by reason of
the amendment, both to Cuban and American,
and objectionable to these friends of Cuban reciprocity only because it is objectionable to the procity only because it is objectionable to

Sugar Trust?

As for those who oppose this bill because they oppose all reduction in the tariff, they at least have the merit of candor. But when a tariff duty is so high that it enables a trust to exact from the American consumer more than it demands of the foreigner, to whom it ships its wares become the same what excuse can there be for yond the seas, what excuse can there h beyond the seas, what excuse can there be for-refusing or neglecting to remove or at least reduce that tariff duty? And yet, in numerous instances, and for years, the Republican party has been, and it is now, guilty of such refural and such neglect.

What have the trusts to fear from a party dom-inated and led as the Republican party is? Talk is very cheap, especially when contradicted by nets.

Is the President Sinceref

As for the plea of the "best sugar industry," that any reduction of the tariff would be deadiy, it is well to keep in mind the fact that in addition to the tariff duties upon sugar already mentioned, there is another, denoralizated the "countervailing" duty, providing that upon all sugars imported from countries paying a bounty there shall be added to our regular tariff duty upon such sugar a sum equal to the amount of such bounty.

our present tariff duty upon all imported sugars amounts to more than their value; that is, more than doubles their cost in this country. With th 20 per cent reduction of the Cuban recip bill, the remaining duty would be almost

If the President really wishes to try what can be done to curb the trusts, let him have those who violate the existing anti-trust law prosewho violate the existing anti-trust law prosecuted for the crimes committed.

Don't you wonder why none of the Beef Trust offenders are prosecuted as criminals. Not a solitary prosecution! Why?

And if the President and his party friends are now really easyr to do something against the trusts, after refusing so often and so long, why will they not deny the trusts the use of the mails in prosecuting their careers of engressions.

mails in prosecuting their careers of oppression? Why will they not confiscate trust goods in interstate commerce, when the violation of the law permits and demands it? Why? The Democrati have urged these and other simple but efficient remedies, but the Republicans would have none

The Republican party is too thoroughly de-pendent upon the trusts to incur the ill will of their managers, at least so long as the people may be soothed with words, mere words.

Jewelers Fight Department Stores. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 30.-The Indiana Jewelers' Association has begun a crusade against the department stores. Many of these stores handle jewelry and they cut into the business of the regular jewelers

Present Tariff Reduction.

I might remark here that every man of fair intelligence, whose attention has been directed to the matter, knows that upon many articles the tariff duties now layled are excessive. He knows,



RUGS

For Hearths, Doorways, Windows and Alcoves.

These Rugs are all of the very best grades and are worth about double what we ask for them this week.

100 30x60 Tokyo Rugs, s1.40 AMERICAN new designs...... \$1.40

200 30x60 Axminsters, elegant colorings...\$1.75 100 36x72 Axminsters, \$2.75

200 36x63 highest qual-\$4.90 ity Royal Wiltons. 200 36x72 highest quality Royal Wil-

BATHROOM RUGS.

tons, large enough for small rooms....\$5.90

ORIENTALS. These Rugs are facsimiles

of all the most characteristic Imported Rugs, soft in coloring and correct in design. They will harmonize perfectly in any surroundings and are in fact as handsome as those which cost four times the price.

100 27x56 American Orientals at 100 36x69 American

Orientals at.....

fringed at both ends—at85c 300 HIGHEST GRADE AXMINSTER and ROYAL WILTON BORDERS-fringed at both ends, worth at retail as much as \$1,50 to \$3.00 per yard, 1% to 1% yards long—for the week \$1.25

CARPET SAMPLES

We will to-morrow place on sale

all the sample carpets carried by our traveling men. Each piece is

1 1-6 yards long and firmly bound

on each end with leather, ready

250 TAPESTRY BRUSSELS SAMPLES-

250 AXMINSTER SAMPLES—many 65c of them worth \$1.50 per yard—at..

25 TAPESTRY BORDER SAMPLES - 22

100 BODY BRUSSELS SAMPLES-22 inches

200 VELVET CARPET SAMPLES-22 inches

fringed at both ends-at

fringed at both ends-at

long, 11/4 to 11/2 yards long,

inches wide, 11/4 to 11/2 yards long, 65c

all the way from 85c to \$1.40-at. . 55c

worth in the piece 75c to 90c-

250 VELVET SAMPLES-worth

for use on the floor.

MITRED RUGS,

Fringed All Around. Many choice patterns in Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels and Velvets of best quality at......

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Washington Ave.

CARPET CO.

.85c

ST. LOUIS AUTHORESS WRITES BOOK ABOUT ITALIAN MAFIA.

First Literary Effort of Mrs. Elizabeth Mariner Scarritt in Hands of Publisher.

A St. Louis woman has written a book called "Quid Est," which deals with Italian nobility, the Mafia and romance. The authoress is the wife of the Reverend Doctor William Russell Scarritt, pastor of

St. Peter's Episcopal Church. This is her first attempt in the literary line. It is a unique tale of a family of Neapolitan grandees whose varying interests entangle them in mysterious difficulties. The modern characteristics of young manhood are marked in the younger son of the household and he is entired by the tempting industries of America to come hither to seek his fortune. He enters the cotton market of New Orleans where his unexpect-ed experiences lead not only to the realizawhich all the family mysteries are ex Mrs. Scarritt, who was born in Memphis, Tenn., has had opportunity to study the characteristics of the Italians, who reside in New Orleans, and she has made the most

in New Orleans, and she has made the most of her observations.

There is the semblance of a love plot running through the story. The Italian hero falls in love with a Southern woman and the obstacles arising from the fact that he through his family, is connected with the Maila, make the story interesting.

A feature of the book is the description of natural scenery.



MRS, ELIZABETH MARINER SCARRITT, A St. Louis woman who has written a book

KILLED BY A FALL

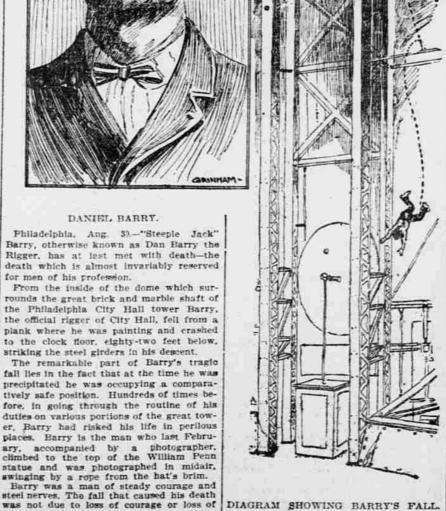
CELEBRATED "STEEPLE-JACK"

Dan Barry, Eastern Mechanic, Who Repaired Ornaments on Tall Buildings for Years, Is Hurled to Sudden Destruction While at Work Above the Clock Floor of the Philadelphia City Hall.



Philadelphia, Aug. 3).-"Steeple Jack" Barry, otherwise known as Dan Barry the Rigger, has at lest met with death-the death which is almost invariably reserved for men of his profession. From the inside of the dome which sur-

ounds the great brick and marble shaft of the Philadelphia City Hall tower Barry, the official rigger of City Hall, fell from a plank where he was painting and crashed to the clock floor, eighty-two feet below, striking the steel girders in his descent. The remarkable part of Barry's tragic fall lies in the fact that at the time he was precipitated he was occupying a comparatively safe position. Hundreds of times before, in going through the routine of his duties on various portions of the great tower, Barry had risked his life in perilous places. Barry is the man who last Februplaces. Barry is the man who last recru-ary, accompanied by a photographer, climbed to the top of the William Penn statue and was photographed in midair, swinging by a rope from the hat's brim. Barry was a man of steady courage and steel nerves. The fall that caused his death



Ho never lost his head in any situation. portion of its outer circumference. The Transcript.

massive structure of metal, subjected to the strains of the wind and weather, demanded the attention of a skilled mechanic. Barry's vigilant eye was forever on the lookout for loose or rusty boits, and these once found, he would swing on a slender line from some knob of projection and effect the ne-ressary repairs. A very speck against the dull gray of the dome, he would accomplish his work unperceived by the thouands of pedestrians passing in the streets

Barry was the man who, during the peace jubilee and the G. A. R. encampment, strung the thousands of incandescent lamps from the top of the tower to the corners of the roof, and it was he who was foremost in the pyrotechnical display from the tower, heralding in the Twentieth Century. During the Export Exposition he raised 25-foot pole from the circular opening in he crown of Penn's hat and climbed to the top. This placed him at a height of 565 feet 5½ inches from the sidewalk, an altitude exceeded by only one man in this city, that man an employe of the fron com-pany which raised the statue to the top of the tower. He succeeded in placing a 30-foot pole in the hat and climbed to the top.

Adventures in Midair. Barry's whole life was a continuous story thrilling midair adventure, each day be ing a chapter replete with peril. But what would have meant certain destruction to ther man was mere child's play to him. He knew every piece of metal in the su-perstructure. Penn's statue was an open ook which he read inside and out. Not a button or a fold with which be was not familiar and which he did not carefully

scrutinize day after day. The immense clock dials also came under Barry's supervision. In fair weather and in foul he went regularly on a tour of inspection every week, ascending from the coping outside of the clocks to the narrow edge, which scarcely afforded a footing, immediately below the dials. When the heavy plates of glass in the dial became loosened from their sockets, though this

copper pennies. What has become of them heavy plates of glass in the dial became loosened from their seckets, though this was not often, he would descend on a line from above and hang like a human spides of the through the seckets through the sec

His Fatal Fall.

All three men saw him strike the floor below the clocks. Barry fell 14 feet and hit a steel beam, crushing all the ribs of one side and turning over like a pinwheel in his downward flight. Two-thirds of the way down he came in contact with a narrow-circular har, which snapped his lega and again sent him spinning around and around. A second later he reached the floor, a bruised and bleeding mass.

Only the week previous Barry had bought a Panama hat at a bargain figure. He continued to wear the straw hat purchased earlier in the season, telling his friends that he would "save the Panama until next summer." But of the many pathetic noidents which surrounded his sudden death, the contemplated purchase of a home from the money he had been saving all his life is the saddest.

Barry was a sailor in his earlier days, and afterwards a shiprigger. He acquired the sobriquet of "Steeple-Jack" from his many daring feats of climbing. His specialty was later climbing high boles and weather vanes for the purpose of running up flag halvards or gilding the ornaments at their tops. But his most perilous work was done on the City Hall tower, over every square foot, of which he climbed with a nerve and daring possessed by very few men. He was liked by all as a clever workman and a good companion.

She Was Tolerant.

"Mary, didn't I tell you I liked my beef well done merve. It was simply an accident such as might happen to any man working on a constitution of the constitu the tower and crawl like a fly around some if they want to, for all o' me."-Bostor



MINT'S PENNY-MAKING MACHINES ARE BUSY

One Cent Pieces, Now in General Demand, Were Rare Ten Years Ago.

The United States Treasury during the fiscal year which has just ended manufactured 79,611,143 cents and 26,480,213 nickels. Massachusetts took 5,000,000 cents, Penne sylvania 4,000,000, Illinots 7,000,000 and New York nearly 10,000,000. These are the great

cent-using States and stand in the same order as to consumption of nickels. Ten years ago pennies were little used

known things in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona. The cent-making machines in the mint at Philadelphia are constantly turning out pennies all the year round. Up to date Uncle Sam has turned out

1.100.000,000 cents, 340,000,000 nfckels, 100,+

000,000 dimes, 200,000,000 quarters and 150,-000,000 half dollars. Somewhere in the world are 119,000,000 blat copper pennies. What has become of them is a mystery, for, barring a few in the hands of collectors, they have disappeared,

WILL MAKE TOUR OF ILLINOIS. Chairman Hopkins of Democratic

Committee to Campaign. Committee to Admirate.

FEFURILE SPECIAL
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—John P. Hopkins, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will make a series of tours of the State, beginning Tuesday. Chairman Hopkins will be accompanied on his first trip by Denis J. Hogan, Secretary Mounts, John L. Pickering and George Duddleston. The itinerary will include Bloomington, Springfield, East St. Louis, Danville, Decetur, Centralia, Galesburg, Monmouth, Pecula and Jacksonville. orta and Jacksonville.

Salt Rheum

You may call it eczema, tetter or milk But no matter what you call it, this skin disease which comes in patches that burn, itch, discharge a watery matter. dry and scale, owes its existence to the presence of humors in the system. It will continue to exist, annoy, and per-

It is always radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

haps agonise, as long as these humors

which expels all humors, and is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions.